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Bellevue hospital. Training
school for male nurses.
Report.

1892

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Report of the Managers

OF THE

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR MALE NURSES,

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,

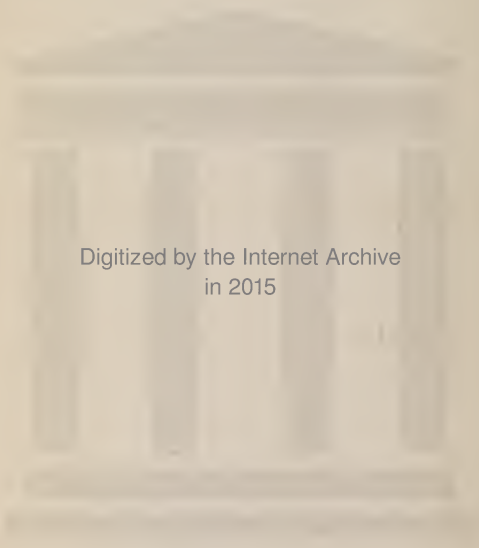
NEW YORK.

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COMMISSIONERS:
OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

HON. H. H. PORTER, *President*.

DR. CHAS. E. SIMMONS,

EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

MANAGERS:

DR. A. JACOBI, *Chairman*.

DR. W. R. GILLETTE.

DR. A. L. LOOMIS,

HON. J. G. McCULLOUGH,

DR. J. D. BRYANT,

OGDEN MILLS, *Sec'y*.

SUPERINTENDENT:

MRS. A. S. WILLARD,

ASST. SUPERINTENDENT:

MISS SUSAN WEST.

Committee on Examination of Nurses:

DR. GLOVER C. ARNOLD,

DR. CHARLES E. QUIMBY,

DR. H. M. M. PAINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Training-School for Male Nurses,
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The Training School for Male Nurses was opened for the reception of Pupil Nurses December 17, 1888. It was founded with the intention :

First, To give to Bellevue Hospital a corps of educated male nurses.

Second, To furnish a new calling and profession to young men whose education in sense of duty leads them to a career which must alleviate human pain and suffering.

The School started under the supervision of the Training-School for Female Nurses, Miss BRENNAN, Superintendent, and under the charge of Miss BENEDICT, Miss EMMONS, Miss CHAMBERLAIN, Miss HUNT and Miss MATHESON, as *Head Nurses*, and they were succeeded by Miss HATCH, Miss REMSON, Miss RHODES, Miss CHAPIN, Miss PRICE, Miss HERRIGAN, Miss POPE and Miss CHASE, to whose devotion, hard work and patient attention it was greatly indebted, and whose efforts gave it so successful a commencement.

Miss WILLARD succeeded as *Superintendent*, June 12, 1889, and has since then been in full control.

The School first took charge of five medical wards in the Hospital, and it now has eight Medical, ten Surgical, and the Prison Ward.

The employment of Male Trained Nurses in the Hospital has been a record of efficient, faithful service—a worthy supplement to that done by the Female Nurses, and of the same high order. The writer has been informed by many medical gentlemen whose long acquaintance with the sick and injured in the Hospital enable them to speak with authority and knowledge, that the improvement in the comfort of the patients and in the condition of the wards can hardly be estimated or too highly commended.

In 1891 the School graduated eighteen Nurses. Exercises were held, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Brown, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

This year we graduate seventeen nurses.

There has been 698 applications for admission to the School, 166 probations have been accepted, and there are now 56 pupil nurses on the roll.

A course of instruction has been established, consisting of lectures, recitations and practical demonstrations on the subjects to be taught, which were delivered by Drs. Arnold, Quimby, Painter, and Carl Fullen, A. B. These lectures were regularly attended and highly appreciated by the pupil nurses.

In the interest of the graduated nurses a registry has been established. Only graduated nurses in good standing are allowed to make use of it.

In 1891 one-hundred and thirteen calls were made on the school for private nurses. One-hundred and six were supplied, with very satisfactory results.

Many other calls were made, without applying directly.

The Managers desire to express their gratitude to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to the Warden and Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, and other hospital officials, and to the past members of the Board of Managers for the kindness and attention extended to the School, and also to express their appreciation of the very valuable and efficient services rendered by Mrs. Willard

OGDEN MILLS,

Secretary.

Address to the Graduating Class of Training-School for Male Nurses.

BY A. JACOBI, M. D.

I well remember the meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, in which it was announced that a number of ladies had formed an association for the purpose of training nurses in behalf of the hospital and the public. We were unanimous in desiring good nurses, but many of us were doubtful as to the possibility of obtaining them by such means. What, however, these women were able to do, without stepping beyond their "spheres," has since been demonstrated by the Bellevue, the Charity, the Mount Sinai, New York and other hospital training-schools for nurses, and all those which have since been established all over the country.

The object of those training-schools was to utilize the facilities afforded by the wards of the hospital in order to obtain a better class of nurses by a long course of theoretical and practical training, both in public institutions and in private life. By so doing two objects have been accomplished. A large number of young women have found a profession by which to make themselves useful, by benefiting the sick. I do not know of any calling which can be made more beneficial and more honored, while affording independence and competency. Besides, in most cases, the services rendered the sick are thoroughly appreciated, for it is not always true that services rendered make enemies of those you have benefited. The public have been quick in imitating the appreciation bestowed on the trained nurse by physicians. It is the latter who know better than anybody else, and can appreciate the difference between hospital nursing now and in former times, before the inauguration of the present system, and they wonder how they could be expected to assume the responsibility of grave private cases without a member of this genuine army of salvation to execute orders intelligently, quickly and successfully. Without the most conscientious, best-informed class of nurses the ideal hospital cannot exist. It is that which surrounds itself

with and claims as its prerogatives the best possible hygienic measures, the most profound medical learning and greatest skill, the most intelligent and dextrous nursing.

When there could be no doubt as to the fact that the nursing in Bellevue Hospital was made greatly superior to what it ever had been before, through the influence of the Training School for Female Nurses, it became painfully evident that the latter could not possibly render all the services required both in a general hospital and private practice. It was found necessary to employ men nurses in every male ward, though it be under the best possible female supervision and nursing. No woman, at least none who possess sufficiently high intellectual and moral culture to be safely trusted with the sacred office of caring for the sick, can or will undertake to render all the service required by sick men; for neither woman nor man will be able, nor must be expected, to stifle the instincts and dictates of modesty through having his or her mind trained or knowledge increased. The men, however, who were employed in the wards for the purpose of aiding the female nurses had not been so fortunate as to obtain the required instruction and previous training, and were found wanting in most instances. When that fact was thoroughly appreciated, the necessity of training them according to the same methods as the women became evident. Thus only could the benefits of competent nursing be obtained. It will not do to assure us that the trained woman will be willing to render services inimical to her previous modesty and her sense of chastity. If there be one who would be nurse first and last, and women least, the sense of decency in the male patient, even the most lowly, unless he be either perfectly bestialized or completely unconscious, would object to having all services rendered by a woman. Such necessities occur so frequently that male nurses are absolute requirements, even when those cases in which great physical strength is demanded are left out of our consideration. To the appreciation of these facts and to the advisability of opening to well-fitted and properly educated men a new field of usefulness and the possibility of earning a living, the Mills Training School for Male Nurses owes its existence.

From what I have learned from my colleagues, I have reason to believe that you will be better nurses than even a diploma can proclaim you to be. It is knowledge acquired for which you receive a diploma, and the skill of your hands, which is certified to by your teachers and directors. But I do not forget, nor do I want this

assembly and yourselves to forget, that it is brains and fingers which can be trained, but that there is one thing nobody can teach you, but which must be possessed and developed, that is the heart, that is feeling, and sympathy with the suffering and powerless.

You have heard, and the thoughtless will tell you, that the constant contact with the suffering, the beholding of the quiverings of pain and the listening to the outcries of anguish render the heart obdurate and hard. Whoever, physician or nurse, is found hard after long contact with misery and suffering, has not learned to be so—they were always so. Your physicians or nurses who give way to or feign overwhelming feeling, are unfit for their duties. Whatever you feel, to what degree you sympathize, that feeling and sympathy must not influence the performance of your duties. On the other hand, the nurse who feels indifferent or displays levity after years of practice, was always indifferent and coarse. He ought to have selected a trade and not a profession; treating and nursing the sick and suffering may be made either. Without culture of both heart and mind it is lowered into a vulgar business; with it, it is humane; character raises your work into a sacred calling, a blessed and blessing vocation, similar to that of the best and most beneficent professions, and therefore the most modest of all, the medical.

In this spirit I want you to enter upon your independent career. You will be able to render great service in more than one way. Your skill and watchfulness will benefit the individual under your charge. Your trained common-sense and acquired knowledge will be able to teach the simple lessons of hygiene to a vast number of people. A single seed you plant may bear fruit one-hundred fold. The hundreds of trained female and the scores of male nurses now in practice ought to exert a great influence on the people at large, on their hygiene and that of their children, by conversational teachings. Thus every one of you has a great duty to perform. Do not forget that after you have been blessed with great opportunities to learn, you have duties to fulfill to your fellows. Your possibilities to do so are vast, without your overstepping the boundaries of your province and the limits of your capacities. Do not forget that every one of us is but a link in a chain.

When you remember that the public, the directors, the doctors, the officers, the nurses, are just so many component parts of an institution, each one indispensable in his or her appropriate place, you will, in a given case, never overlook that you are nurses, but not doctors. I

speak of an actual danger which lurks in your path, and I have seen many otherwise useful nurses foundering on the cliff of self-sufficient over-estimation of their powers and responsibilities. As our good old master, the poet-doctor, Oliver Wendel Holmes, said of himself nearly half a century ago, I want you to remember that your work and your mind must be "too serious for either humility or vanity." So I want you to step out into your independence, without either humility or vanity, with the consciousness that you have powers to use and duties to perform. May that strong but modest feeling, may the enthusiasm for your vocation. sympathy with the suffering; may the love of learning and of fulfilling your duties and the dictates of your conscience, never fail you forevermore !

GRADUATES OF 1891.

GEORGE W. QUICK,	N. Y.	DAVID DAVIS,	Wales,
JOHN LENNON,	N. Y.	EDGAR F. BRADY,	Mass.
BENJAMIN THUMAN,	N. J.	ALBERT E. HANNINGTON,	Eng.
GEORGE B. OLMSTEAD,	N. Y.	DAVID BROOKS,	Ire.
GEORGE L. KING,	Eng.	HORACE M. PATTEN,	N. Y.
WILLIAM P. THOMPSON,	N. Y.	LYNN PICKERING,	Penn.
TITUS BULL,	N. Y.	ERNEST E. PETERSON,	Vermont.
ARTHUR BEAUDOIN,	Canada.	GEORGE E. MAURER,	N. Y.
WM. T. MORRISON,	"		

GRADUATES OF 1890.

JOSEPH G. SLEETH,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	CHRISTIAN F. OLSEN,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.
EDWARD A. MOORE,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	JOHN F. ZAREMBA,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.
WILBUR G. SEARLES,	Albany, N. Y.	JAMES R. HOOD,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.
GEORGE M. HUBBARD,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	IRWIN G. ADAMS,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.
FRANK G. SWEET,	Private Nurse, Norwich, Conn.	MARTIN W. CURRAN,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.
WM. VAN HOESEN,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	ALBERT E. CLEMENTS,	
JOHN M. BENKMA,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	JAMES E. MAUND,	Private Nurse, Detroit, Mich.
ELWOOD B. ALCUTT,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	HERBERT L. BARNES,	Private Nurse, Peckville, Pa.
LUCIAN F. HIORNS,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.	GEORGE W. CLARK,	Private Nurse, N. Y. City.

REGULATIONS OF TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR MALE NURSES.

The Managers of the Training School for Male Nurses have made arrangements with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the giving in Bellevue Hospital of a two years' course of instruction in nursing, to men who may be desirous of becoming professional nurses. Those wishing to receive this course of instruction must apply to the Superintendent of the Male Training School for admission. Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, they may be admitted to the School for one month, on probation. The acceptable age of candidates is from 21 to 35 years. The applicant is required to forward to the Superintendent of the School full and correct answers to the "Questions to be Answered by the Applicant," together with a letter from a responsible person, certifying to his good moral character; also one from a reputable physician, certifying that he is physically and mentally sound. Applicants are received at any time during the year when a vacancy exists. During the period of probation the applicant must be in readiness to pass an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic and English dictation. This examination is to test the ability of the applicant to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to keep simple accounts, and to take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for admission to the School, but applicants are reminded that men of superior education and cultivation, when otherwise equally qualified for nurses, will be preferred to those who do not possess these advantages. The Superintendent of the School has full power to decide as to the fitness of the pupils for the work, and as to the propriety of retaining or dismissing them from the School. The Superintendent can also, with the approval of the Managers, discharge pupils from the School at any time, for misconduct or inefficiency. During the period of probation, the pupils are boarded and lodged without expense to themselves, but receive no other compensation. Those who prove to be satisfactory will be

accepted as Pupil Nurses, provided that they agree to remain two years in the School, and that they obey the rules and regulations of the School and of the Hospital. The pupils will reside in the "Home" connected with the School, and serve as Nurses in the Wards of Bellevue Hospital. The second year they will be required to perform any duty assigned to them by the Superintendent in the Hospital or elsewhere. The pay for the first year is \$12 a month; for the second year \$15 a month. This sum is allowed for the purchase of clothes, text books, etc.; also to meet the other necessary personal expenses of the pupil nurses. It is not intended as wages, since it is considered that the education given is a full equivalent for the services rendered. After the expiration of the period of probation, the pupil nurses are required to wear the dress prescribed by the Management of the School while on duty. The clothing of the pupils should be plainly marked.

The Day Nurses are on duty from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. They are allowed a suitable time for meals, and for exercise and rest. Each pupil *may* be allowed an afternoon each week, and also half of each Sunday, when practicable, for the purpose of attending religious services. As the institution is unsectarian, religious services are not connected with it, but all nurses are expected to attend a place of worship once each Sunday. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year.

The instruction which is given is largely of a practical character, and such as, in the judgment of the Managers, is best fitted to qualify the Nurse for the successful exercise of his calling in the future.

Such of the pupils as complete the course to the satisfaction of the Managers, are subjected, at its termination, to an examination, which is intended to test their general fitness for the work of nursing in private. If they stand the final test, to the satisfaction of the Managers, they are recommended to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for Diplomas, which certify to their having graduated from the School.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.....
2. Are you single, married or widower ?
3. What has been your occupation ?.....
4. Age last birth-day and date and place of birth ?
5. Height ?..... Weight ?.....
6. Where educated, and what language or languages do you speak ?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so ?.....
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect ?.....
9. Have you any physical defects ?.....
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint ?.....
11. Do you use intoxicating beverages, and to what extent ?
12. Where, if any, was your last situation ? How long were you in it ?
13. The names in full, and addresses, of two persons, to be referred
to. State how long each has known you. If previously em-
ployed, one of these must be the last employer

has known me	years.
has known me	years.
14. Have you read, and do you clearly understand the Regulations ?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

Date,

Signed,

Candidate.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES

FOR

MALE NURSES.



1. Attention to patients during illness and convalescence.
2. Relation of nurse to patient, to friend and physician.
3. Hygiene of the sick-room.
4. Preparing and serving delicacies.
5. Thirst and its alleviation.
6. Pain and its alleviation.
7. Elementary physiology and anatomy of the heart.
8. Elementary physiology and anatomy of vessels.
9. Pulse ; importance estimated.
10. Elementary physiology and anatomy of lungs.
11. Elementary physiology and anatomy of skin.
12. Temperature of body ; importance estimated.
13. Respiration ; importance estimated.
14. Cough and expectoration ; hiccough.
15. Elementary physiology and anatomy of stomach and œsophagus.
16. Elementary physiology and anatomy of liver, gall-bladder and duodenum.
17. Vomiting ; importance estimated.
18. Elementary physiology and anatomy of eye.
19. Ocular manifestations of disease and injury ; importance of.
20. Nervous excitement, insomnia, delirium and mania.
21. Somnolency, stupor, coma, syncope.
22. Elementary physiology and anatomy of the genito-urinary system.
23. Elementary examination of urine.
24. Suppression, retention, overflow, incontinence.
25. Catheters ; their use and abuse.
26. Elementary physiology and anatomy of intestinal tract.
27. Enemata and their administration.
28. Hypodermics ; their use and abuse.
29. Poultices and poulticing.
30. Friction, fomentations and stupes.
31. Cups and leeches ; cupping and leeching.
32. Baths and bathing.
33. Bandages and bandaging.
34. Special bandaging and strapping taught.
35. Splints ; common and extemporized ; how applied. Padding, extemporized and common.
36. Results of violence on bones, joints, brain and spinal cord.
37. Results of violence on blood vessels. Hemorrhage and hemostatics.
38. Topography of heart, lungs and principal vessels (where best pressed on).
39. Poisoned wounds, variety and treatment.
40. Poisons and their antidotes.
41. Asphyxia, diagnosis and treatment.
42. Effects of heat and cold ; treatment.





